GINTSBURG, B. Ya. (Co-author)

Gintsburg, B. Ya. and Kluz, B. L. "Technological calculations of piston rings for corrected pressure," In the collection: Dinamika i prochnost' aviadvigateley, Moscow, 1949, p. 81-99, - Bibliog: 5 items.

SO: U-3736, 21 May 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 17, 1949).

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120014-2"

GINZBURG, B. Ya.

Fitting bearings into beds. B. Ya. Ginzburg. VEst. mash., 31, No 12, 1951.

CA

GINZBURG, D.A.

The olfactory-humoral reflex in lead and mercury poisoning I. G. Okhinyanskaya and D. A. Ginzburg (Inst. Hyg. Inst. Acad. Med. Sci., Moscow). *Fiziol. Zhur. S.S.S.R.* 38, 105-10(1952).—The olfactory-humoral reflex is defined as the change of the biol. activity of blood (test with isolated frog heart after stimulation with thymol or oil of rosemary; the blood is taken from a normal subject, then repeated after inhalation of the olfactory irritants). Workers with Pb or Hg poisoning show enhanced olfactory-humoral reflex, i.e. the blood activity rose after stimulation. In case of Pb the reflex varies inversely with the gravity of poisoning and the frog heart test shows a decrease of amplitude and frequency of the heart brat. In lead colic the effect is in opposite direction. In Hg poisoning usually the reflex is greatly increased. Coating of the nasal mucosa with procaine leads to disappearance of the reflex. G. M. Kosolapoff

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120014-2"

GINZBURG, D.A.

DROGICHINA, E.A.; OKHNYANSKAYA, L.G.; GINZBURG, D.A.; MUMZHU, Ye.A.; SADCHIKOVA, M.N.; RYZHKOVA, M.N.

Role of the higher sections of the central nervous system in the development and course of the pathological process in some intoxications. Trudy AMN SSSR 11:9-27 '54. (MLRA 7:10)
(Nervous system) (Industrial toxicology)

GINZBURG, D.A. (Moskva)

Study of the biological activity of blood in some occupational diseases. Gig. truda i prof.zab. 5 no.6:50-52 Je '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy AMN SSSR.

(BLOOD)
(OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120014-2"

DROGICHINA, E. A.; SADCHIKOVA, M. N.; GINZBURG, D. A.; CHULINA, N. A. (Moskva)

Some clinical manifestations of the chronic effect of centimeter waves. Gig. truda i prof. zab. no.1:28-34 '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy AMN SSSR.

(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY)
(MICROWAVES—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

L 16172-62 EWT(l)/EWT(m)/BDS/ES(l) AFFTC/ASD AR/K

ACCESSION NR: AT3003066 S/2939/62/000/003/0035/0047

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, D. A.

TITLE: Effect of radioactive iron on bioelectric activity of the cerebral cortex under prolonged experimental conditions

SOURCE: Materialy po toksikologii radioaktivnykh veshchestv, no. 3; Zhelezo-59. Moscow, Medgiz, 1962, 35-47

TOPIC TAGS: Fe sup 59, cerebral cortex, bioelectrical activity, rhythmic photostimulation, sensory motor area, parieto-occipital area

ABSTRACT: Fe59 (10 microcuries/kg) was administered orally to an experimental group of rabbits over 3 mos while a stable iron isotope was given to a control group. Electrodes were placed in the cerebral cortex sensory-motor and parieto-occipital areas to measure bioelectrical activity and responses to rhythmic photostimulation (frequency 2-20/sec). It was found that there are no substantial shifts in the bioelectrical activity of the experimental or control groups. After 3 to 5 weeks animals who received Fe59 display changes in their reaction to rhythmic photostimulation. These changes are characterized by a widening in the rhythm tracking range to the right with the

Card 1/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120014-2

L 16172-63

ACCESSION NR: AT3003066

appearance of an "attached" (navyazannaya) rhythm at a higher photostimulation frequency of 13-15/sec and by tracking waves on the E. C. G. for the sensory-motor cortex areas. The appearance of high frequency tracking on the E. C. G. for the sensory-motor areas with simultaneous registration of doubled and quadrupled transformed rhythms in the occipital areas of the cortex is proof against a transcortical mechanism of tracking wave propagation into the anterior brain sections. It is more probable that the transmission into the anterior sections of the cortex comes directly from the subcortex switching of the optic track. Orig. art. has: 8 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 25Jun63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: AM NO REF SOV: 029 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 25, 2003 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120014-2

GINZBURG, D.B

19

Using various kinds of fuel in glass furnaces, their equivalents, and the problem of nonluminous flame heating. D. B. Ginzburg. *Keram. i Steklo* 11, No. 3, 20-28 (1935).—Data are given on the compn. and properties of various fuels for glass furnaces used in U. S. S. R.

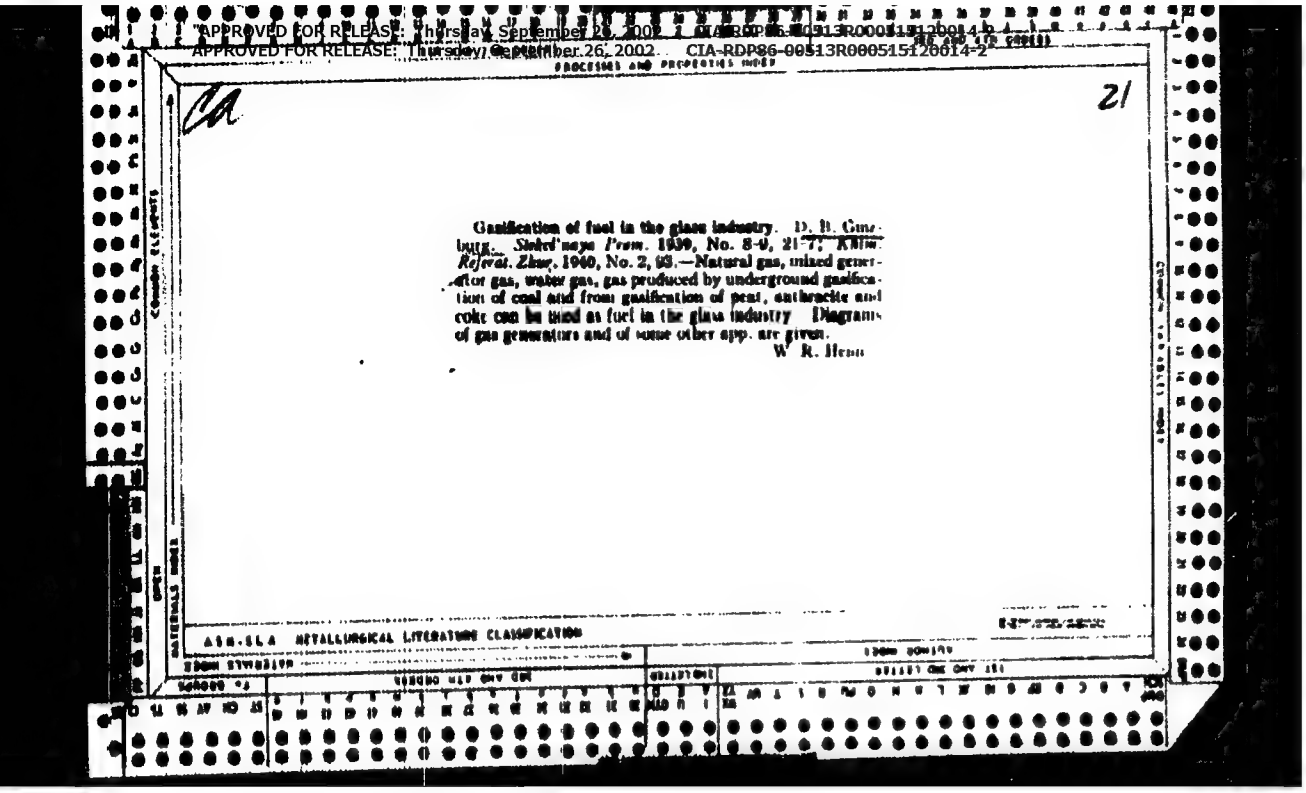
M. V. Kondolsky

ASM SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

BC

A-1

Interaction of functional properties of organic acids for their extraction from natural materials. N. Jerusalimskii and [illegible] (Inst. Chem., Perm, 1959, 3, 253–270).—The adsorption of acetic acid (I), CH_2ClCO_2H (II), $CHCl_2CO_2H$ (III), and CCl_3CO_2H (IV) in [illegible] from CCl_4, from H_2O + CH_3CO_2H in C_6H_6, and KOH the adsorption of (III) > (II) > (I), and in H_2O and CCl_4 that of (I) > (II) > (III). The adsorption from CH_3CO_2H + C_6H_6 mixtures has a min. approx. corresponding with the max. of the mol. polarization; only irregular points are found in the curves for other solvent mixtures. For KOH the order is H_2O > CCl_4, C_6H_6 > KOH, but in CH_3CO_2H + H_2O + CCl_4, C_6H_6, KOH the adsorption of (I) shows a min. in CCl_4, C_6H_6 mixtures but none in other mixtures. J. J. H.



Ca

21

Gasification of fuel in the glass industry. D. B. Gins-burg. *Steklo i Keram.* 1939, No. 8-9, 21-7; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.* 1940, No. 2, 93.—Natural gas, mixed generator gas, water gas, gas produced by underground gasification of coal and from gasification of peat, anthracite and coke can be used as fuel in the glass industry. Diagrams of gas generators and of some other app. are given.

W. R. Henn

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120014-2"

GINZBURG, D. B.

Kilns in the silicate industry; textbook
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo legkoi promyshl., 1940. 527 p. (49-55412)

TP841.G43

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120014-2"

GINZBURG, M. A.

Glass furnaces
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo legkoi promyshl. 1941. 459 p. (49-55880)

TP858.G44 1941

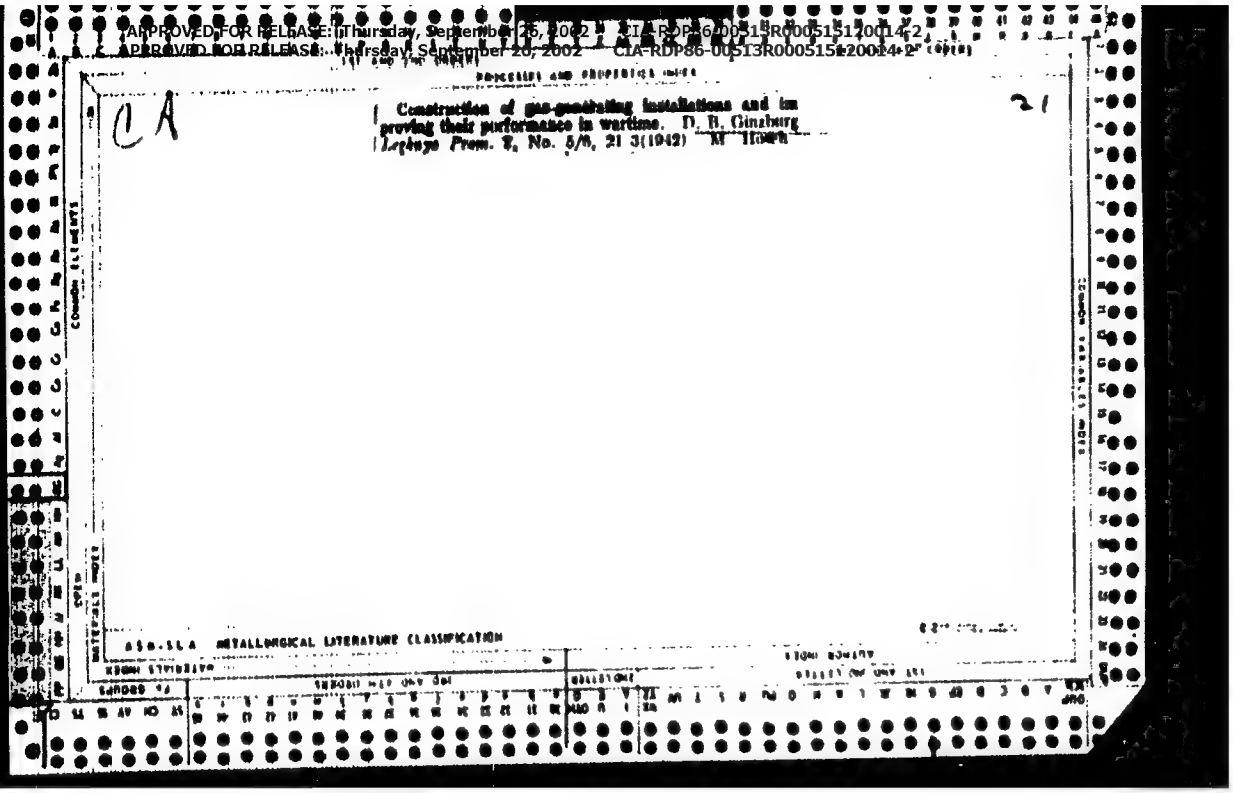
A. C. S.

Construction of a continuous batch furnace for making neutral glass. D. B. Okhrimko and V. P. Surovtsev. *Trudy Mashov. Khim. Tekh. Inst. Mendeleeva*, 1940, No. 8, pp. 89-90; *Khim. Referat. Zhur.*, 4 [7-8] 93 (1941).—The authors describe the rebuilding of a glassmelting furnace according to their plans. After the rebuilding, the yield per 1 sq. m. of surface was 470 kgm. instead of the 210 kgm. formerly obtained. The cost of fuel was lowered accordingly. See "Rationalization . . ." *Ceram. Abs.*, 19 [3] 64 (1940). M.Ho.

CA

21

Construction of gas-penetrating installations and improving their performance in wartime. D. B. Ginzburg. *Leningr. Prom.* **2**, No. 5/6, 21-3(1942). M. Hoch.



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120014-2"

A C.S.

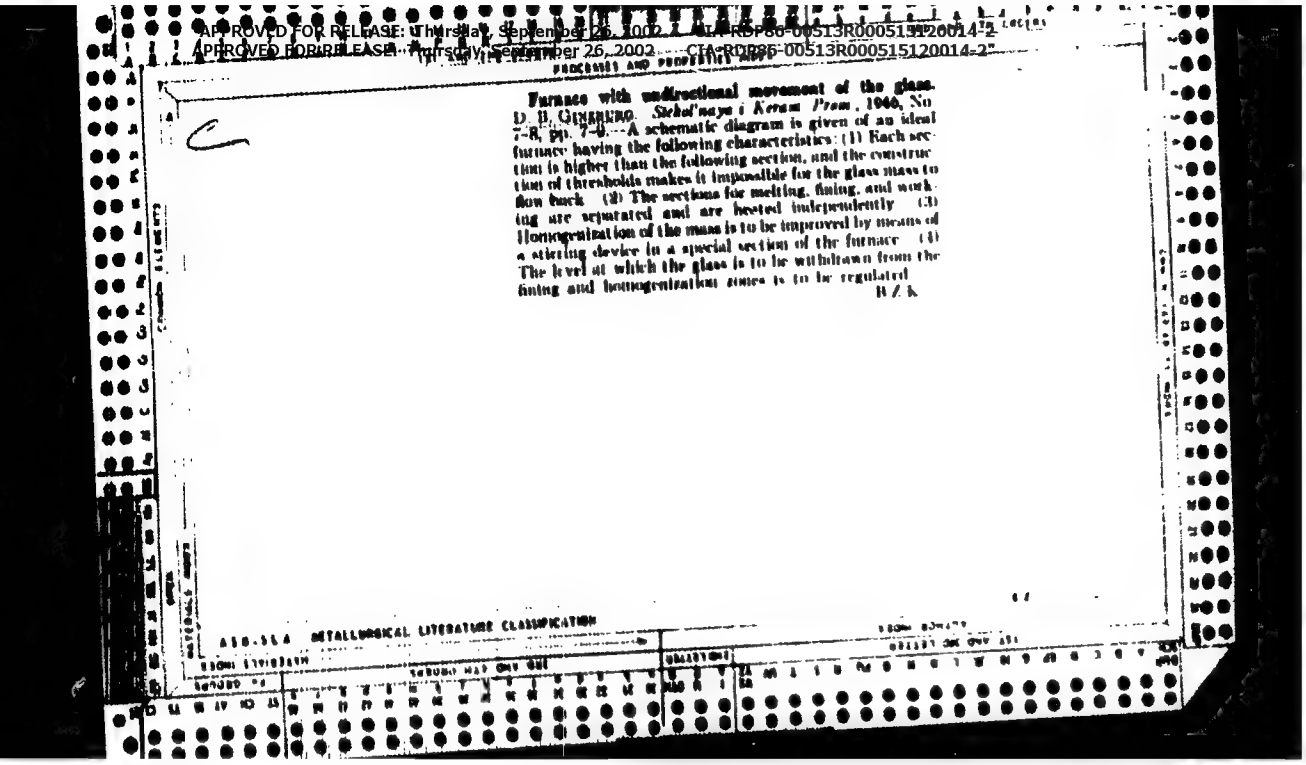
Performance of gas generators in the glass industry [illegible] discusses the various fuels used for generating gas and their effect on the quality and quantity of the glass produced

Simplified installation for producing high-calorific gas from local fuels D. B. Ginsburg. *Metallurg i Toplivo. Prom.* 1944, No. 6, 12–14.—To This periodic gas producer, air is forced upwards through the burning layer of fuel and also into the upper layers of the fuel where the temp. is sufficiently low (400–600°); the combustion gases are let out into the atm. Steam is then forced into the middle section of the fuel layer until the water gas begins to decomp. The water gas is cleaned in a water scrubber prior to use. A diagram of the gas producer is given. It can utilize wood, peat, anthracite, or coke. B. Z. Kamieh

C

Small tank furnaces. D. E. Gintsburg. *Steklo i Keram. Prom.*, 1946, No. 1-2, pp. 3-8. Problems dealing with the construction and use of small tank furnaces (area of glass surface up to 20 to 30 m²) are discussed. Such continuous furnaces are coming into more use in the Soviet Union for the manufacture of chemical, neutral, colored, and other special glasses. The withdrawal of glass from such tanks should be made from a considerable depth. It is necessary to eliminate the canal which joins the melting and refining basins and also the boats in the melting part of the furnace. The following constructions are recommended: (1) a throat which can be closed by a cock or by a boat which will make it possible to regulate the depth at which the glass is to be withdrawn and to make changes during operations, (2) a throat which can be closed by a boat that can be changed during operations and which will make it possible to dispense with the construction of an intermediate bridge wall, and (3) a bridge wall with openings, which is cooled by water. The coefficient of flow should be reduced by using throats of low height or by decreasing the depth of the refining part. Burners at the ends of the furnaces are preferred to those on the sides. The recuperative method of heating should be used when the fuel is liquid or gas. B.Z.K.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120014-2



Furnace with unidirectional movement of the glass. D. B. GINSBERG. *Steklo'naya i Keram. Prom.*, 1946, No 7–8, pp. 7–9.—A schematic diagram is given of an ideal furnace having the following characteristics: (1) Each section is higher than the following section, and the construction of thresholds makes it impossible for the glass mass to flow back. (2) The sections for melting, fining, and working are separated and are heated independently. (3) Homogenization of the mass is to be improved by means of a stirring device in a special section of the furnace. (4) The level at which the glass is to be withdrawn from the fining and homogenization zones is to be regulated.

B/K

c

7-(d)-4

Utilization of heat in glass-melting furnaces. D. B. Ginsburg. *Steklo i Keram. Prom.*, 1947, No 2, pp. 9–12.—The equation of the heat balance of the whole furnace is $G = \frac{Pa + W}{Q_1 - K_1 Q_1}$, where G = consumption of fuel in cu. m./hr. or kg./hr. for each sq. m. of total area (or melting section) of the furnace; Q_1 = effective quantity of heat in kg.-cal. introduced by 1 cu. m. of combustible gas into the transfer valve; K_1 = part of Q_1 (0.2 to 0.4) lost with the outgoing gases; P = output of glass in kg. m^{-2}/hr. for the whole surface (or melting section) of the furnace; a = consumption of heat in kg.-cal./kg. necessary to obtain the glass melt; and W = loss of heat by the whole furnace to the surrounding medium, referred to 1 sq. m. of the total (or melting section) surface of the furnace.

B.Z.K.

ASD-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Heat conductivity of glass mass. D B Gizatulin. *Stekol'naya i Keram Prom*, 1947, No 7, pp 9-11. G investigated the heat conductivity of a glass mass in the absence of convection currents, radiation of flame and of setting was utilized. Glass plates were placed on a water calorimeter surrounded by a compensating cooler. Platinum-platinum-rhodium thermocouples made of 0.1-mm wire were placed in grooves etched in the plates. The temperature in the contact plane between the lower surface of the plate and the calorimeter was measured by a copper-constantan thermocouple brazed into the cover of the calorimeter. The chamber above the plates was heated with city gas. Compressed air or oxygen was fed into the burners. The temperature of the fire chamber was measured by a platinum-platinum-rhodium thermocouple housed in a thin protective casing. The coefficient of heat conductivity of the molten glass under these conditions for technically transparent glasses at 1000° to 1300° was 2 to 2.5 kg-cal m hr. For plate thickness h, upper layer thickness x, heat from chamber Q_{ch}, heat from calorimeter Q_{cal}, current temperature of glass T_x, heat conductivity coefficient k, and average value of coefficient k ($\int k dx = kx$), the distribution of the temperature in the layer of glass is expressed by the following integral.

$$\lambda \frac{d^2T}{dx^2} + k\left[Q_{ch}\, e^{-kx} + Q_{cal}\, e^{k(h-x)} + \sigma_0 \int_0^x T_x{}^4 e^{k(x-x_1)} dx_1 - \sigma_0 \int_0^{h-x} T_{x_1}{}^4 e^{-k(x+x_1)}(1 + kdx) dx_1 - 2\sigma_0 T_x{}^4\right] = 0$$

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120014-2"

GINZBURG, D. B.

15057

USSR/Glass Manufacturing 4A13.0600 Sep 1947

"Influence of Moisture and Size of Fuel Pieces on Quality of Gas and Productivity of Gas Generators," Prof D. B. Ginsburg, 42 pp

"Stek i Keram Prom" No 9

Discusses zones in gas generator, composition and quantity of gases emerging from carburetion region, heat exchange in preparation zone, composition of gas and size of gas generators during gasification of wood, peat, coal, brown coal, anthracite and coke. Detailed mathematical computations and graphs.

LC

15057

CA

Fuel consumption in glass-melting furnaces. D. H. Clarbury. *Lgboys Prom.* 7, No. 10, 18-21(1947). The engineering aspects of combustion of various fuels and heat losses from glass-melting furnaces are discussed in detail.

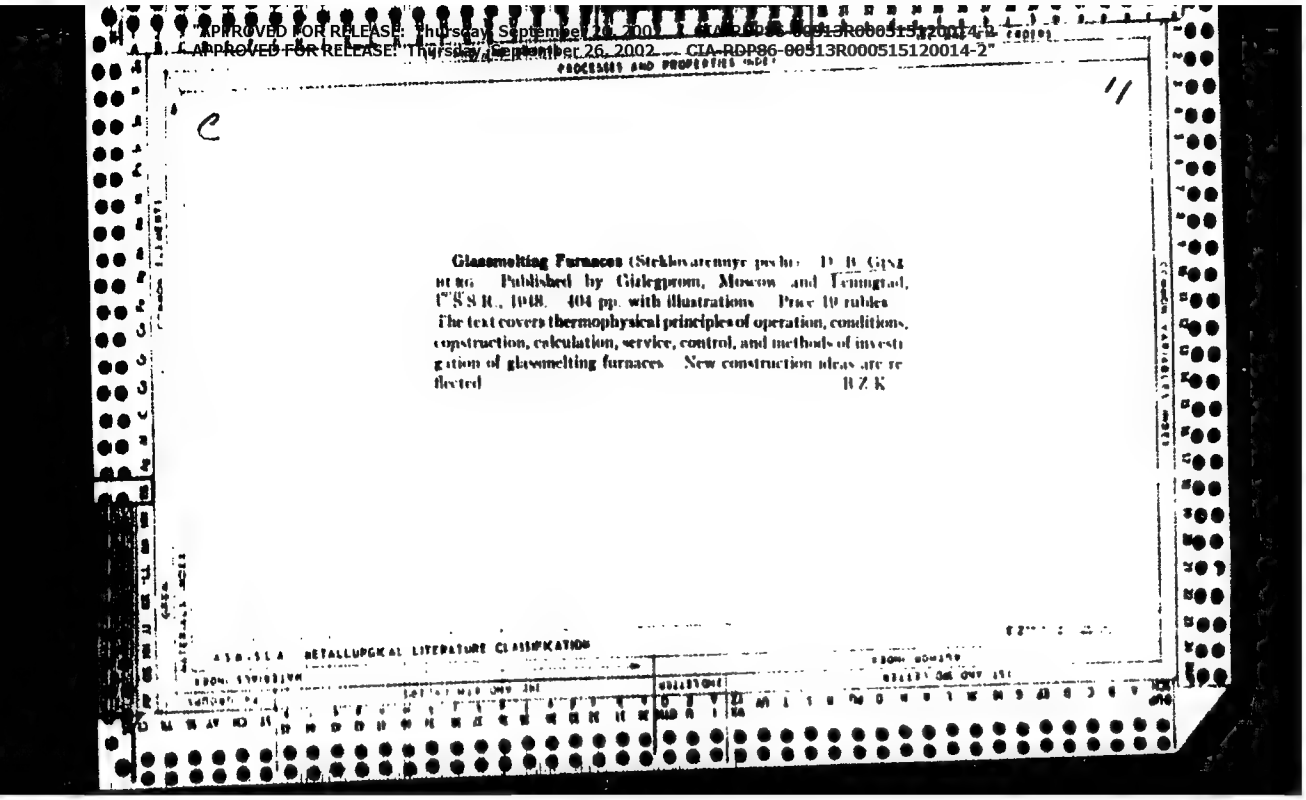
Marshall Sittig

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120014-2"

GINZBURG, D. B.

Gas producers and the use of gas in the glass and ceramic industries
Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. materialam, 1948. 203 p. (58-38739)

TP762.G5



C

11

Glassmelting Furnaces (Steklovarennye pechi) D. B. Ginsburg. Published by Gizlegprom, Moscow and Leningrad, USSR, 1948. 404 pp. with illustrations. Price 10 rubles.
The text covers thermophysical principles of operation, conditions, construction, calculation, service, control, and methods of investigation of glassmelting furnaces. New construction ideas are reflected.
BZK

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

High-output tank. D. N. Chesnokov. *Steklo i Keram.*, 5 [12] 19 (1948).—C. describes the processes occurring in tank operation and suggests improvements. The characteristics of a suggested small-capacity tank are as follows: output 75 tons/day, area of melter 21, of degassing zone 21, and of total furnace 74 m.², pickup of glass/melt for melter 3/m.², for melting and degassing zones 17/m.², and for total furnace 11/m.² kg./m.² per day, heat consumption 1600 cal./kg. (36% efficiency) without insulation, efficiency can be raised to 40%, and over with insulation, automatic controls, and other improvements. A water-cooled threshold is constructed at the end of the melter to prevent the development of convection currents and to retain the slow-moving glass/melt layer at the bottom. The melter has its own regenerators. A stream of gases, such as oxygen or compressed air, ejects and directs the burning gases at a speed of 100 to 200 m./sec. upon the oblique surface of the charge so that the melt flows in a thin layer into the section for degassing. The degassing and cooling zones are separated by a threshold to reduce the height of the moving layer and to decrease return flow of the melt from the cooling section. A vertically adjustable water-cooled tube is placed near the threshold to reduce wear and to regulate return flow of the melt. Small thresholds are placed on the bottom to reduce currents of melt on the bottom. Good control in the degassing zone is obtained by constructing separate regenerators at the individual burners. A shield reduces heat transfer from the degassing zone into the cooling section, in the gas space. Curves and sketches.

R. Z. K.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120014-2

Heat processes in glassmelting furnaces. D B GINSBURG. *Steklo i Keram*, 5 [5] 14–16 (1948). Heat processes during glassmelting, degassing, and cooling are discussed. The process of glass formation takes place on the surface layer of the charge; the glass melt flows down, thus permitting the underlayers of the charge to melt in turn. The chief factor governing the rate of glass formation is the temperature. For successful degassing it is necessary to maintain high temperatures in the degassing zone. There are not sufficient grounds to warrant increasing the extent of cooling of the glass mass to accomplish complete fining of the glass. Factors influencing the dimensions of the melting zone of the tank furnace are reviewed.

B Z K

22

Recent Translations of Russian Papers of Interest to the Glass Industry. *Glass Industry*, v. 29, Dec. 1948, p. 698-699, 722.

Condensations of three papers from *Stekol'naya i Keramicheskaya Promyshlennost* (Glass and Ceramic Industry): "Carborundum Saws for Glass," K. T. Bondarev (no. 1, 1947, p. 16); "Heat Conductance of Some Glasses," D. B. Ginzburg (no 7, 1947, p. 9); and "Nomograms for the Viscosity of Glass," M. V. Okhotin (no. 11, 1947, p. 8).

GINZBURG, APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120014-2"

Gol'dshteyn, L. G. and Ginzburg, D. B. - "The [illegible] in the still [illegible] and economy of [illegible]," Trudy Tekhn. Konf-tsii Spirtovykh Zavodov, Pishchevoy Prom-sti, Moscow, [illegible], pp. 28-33)

SO: U-3566, 11 July 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 1, 1949).

GINZBURG, D. B.

23290. K istorii teplotekhniki v stekol'noy promyshlennosti. Steklo i ketamika, 1949, N$_0$. 6, s.1-5

SO: IETOPIS' NO. 31, 1949

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

4716. SIMPLIFIED INSTALLATION FOR PRODUCING HIGH-CALORIFIC GAS FROM LOCAL FUELS. Ginsburg, D. B. (Stekol' naya i Keram. Prom., 1944, (6), 12-14; absyr. in Chem. Abstr., 1949, vol. 43, 1168).

In this periodic gas producer, air is forced upwards through the burning layer of fuel and also into the upper layers of the fuel where the temperature is sufficiently low (400-600°); the combustion gases are let out into the atmosphere. Stream is then forced into the middle section of the fuel layer until the water gas begins to decompose. The water gas is cleaned in a water scrubber prior to use. A diagram of the gas producer is given. It can utilize wood, peat, anthracite, or coke.

A 50-51 A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120014-2"

GINZBURG, D. B.

"The Gasification of Low-Grade Fuel (Gazifikatsiya Nizkosortnoyo Topliva) /Stroypromizdat, 1950.

C

//

Recuperative furnaces in auxiliary processes of glass manufacture. D. B. Gurevich. *Legkaya Prom.*, 10 [10] 28-30 (1950).—A circular furnace is fired by regenerator gas. Gas enters a partial combustion chamber in the central section of the furnace while air, which is heated in the recuperator, enters the chamber tangentially at the periphery at a speed of 2 m/sec. From the partial combustion chamber, the gas-air mixture passes into the working chamber where the semifinished glass shapes are heated. The furnace is compact and easy to operate and service. 2 figures.

BZK

A50-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

Laboratory flame furnaces for firing ceramic mixes and for glassmelting. D. B. Glezburg and A. T. Gel'man. *Steklo i Keram.* 7, No. 8, 16–18(1950); *cf. C.A.* 43, 8013g.—Illustrated descriptions of furnaces with rotary bottom, for temps. up to 1550°, light lining and simple metal recuperator, for temps. up to 1650°, and needle-like recuperator, for temps. up to 1780°. B. Z. Kamish

Gas supply for heated tubes for flame hardening bricks. IX. B. Chmelnitzkii (Stahl Eisen., 1930, 7, 18; *Brit. Abstr.*, 1931, 198A) — Normal producer gas as used for melting glass and firing ceramic ware is too costly and has too high a calorific value for firing building bricks at temp. < 1000°. A simple gas producer using low-grade fuels, e.g., peat and coal, for manufacture of cheap producer gas of low calorific value is proposed. Brit Ceram Res Ass (C)

U 5 3 k

[redacted] for the production of [redacted]
[redacted] Chem. 7, 1931, 18-X (in J. Am.
[redacted] survey was made of a
[redacted] consisting of 4 sintering furnaces and
[redacted] Loss of heat with
[redacted] coal consumption was 300.
[redacted] stainless steel ducts, with gas of CO_2 5.0,
O 0.2, CO 20.1, H_2 0.2, CH_4 1.8, and N 66.9%. The coeff.
of excess air was 1.37 in the sintering furnace and 6.13 in the
annealing furnace. A proposed measure to increase ca-
pacity is [redacted] of the sintering furnaces to raise the temp.
in the preheating zone and of the annealing furnace to per-
mit movement of the boats on their skids. R. D. H.

1578. An examination of the thermal schedule of glass tank nd an annealing furnace in the production rolled glass. D.B. Ginsburg, V.I. Vanin, E.V. Podorov, and A.A. Spridonov (Stek. Keram., 8, No. 11, 6, 1951.

An examination of working conditions in a glass tank and lehr in a Russian plant carried out by a team of students. Much is criticised and many hints for improvements are given. (4 figs., 2 tables.)

Immediate source clipping

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120014-2"

GINZBURG, D.B., diktor tekhn. nauk; DELIKISHKIN, S.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; KHODOROV, Ye.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; CHIZHSKIY, A.F., inzh.; BUDNIKOVA, P.P., red.; SMIRNOVA, I., red.; PANOVA, L., tekhn. red.

[Furnaces and drying apparatus for the silicate industry] Pechi i sushila silikatnoi promyshlennosti. Pod red. P.P.Budnikova. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. materialam, 1949. 483 p. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen AN USSR (for Budnikova).
(Kilns)

GINZBURG, D.B., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Efficient technological diagram of gas power-plants and gas producer construction. Stek.i ker. 10 no.9:27-31 S '53. (MLRA 6:8)
(Gas power-plants) (Gas generators)

KITAYTSEV, V.A.; GURVICH, R.M.; KOROL'KOV, I.V.; GINZBURG, D.B., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor, retsenzent; MKRTCHYAN, K.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor

[Heat engineering and heating installations in the building materials industry] Teplotekhnika i teplovye ustanovki v promyshlennosti stroitel'nykh materialov. 3-e izd. perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroitel'nym materialam, 1954. 495 p. (MLRA 8:4)
(Heat engineering) (Building materials industry)

USSR/ Engineering- Glass furnaces

Card 1/1 Pub. 104 - 8/11

Authors : Ginzburg, D. B., Dr. of Techn. Sc., and Chernyakov, S. S.

Title : Utilization of the heat of waste gases discharged by glass furnaces

Periodical : Stek. i ker. 4, 22-25, Apr 1954

Abstract : It is shown that waste gases, discharged from glass furnaces, carry away 20 to 30% of the total heat, necessary for the fusion of glass. The heat of waste gases at their high temperature can be utilized for the generation of steam, boiling of hot water and heating of the air, and at low temperature the heat can be used for drying fuel with high moisture content, for the obtainment of warm water and many other purposes. The arrangements necessary for the entrainment of the hot gases and their utilization for profitable purposes, are described. One USSR reference (-). Table, drawings.

Institution: .....

Submitted: .....

GINZBURG, D.B., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk

The use of preheated blast in gas producers. Stek. i ker. 12 no.9:8 S '55. (Gas producers) (MIRA 8:12)

GINZBURG, D.B., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; MAGIDSON, M.Ya., inzhener.

Tank furnace for the production of piece glassware. Leg.prom. 15 no.2:37-40 F '55. (MLRA 8:4)
(Glass manufacture)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120014-2

4632. SEALING OF STEAM [illegible]. Medvedev, [illegible] D.B. and [illegible] 20-23). [illegible] 10% sand, 20% [illegible] (20% asbestos, 15% coal-tar pitch, [illegible] of finely ground [illegible] applications [illegible] recommended for industrial [illegible] this mixture and [illegible] (10% caustic [illegible] 20% asbestos, 15% coal-tar pitch), suitable for certain applications, are given. (L).

C.E.A.

GINZBURG, David Borisovich, doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk; DELIKISHKIN, Sergey Nikolayevich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KHODOROV, Yevgeniy Iosifovich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; CHIZHSKIY, Anatoliy Fedotovich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; ZIMIN, V.N., dotsent, retsenzent; KUZYAK, V.A., dotsent, retsenzent; NOKHRATYAN, K.A., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, retsenzent; IVANOV, A.N., dotsent, retsenzent [deceased]; BUDNIKOV, P.P., redaktor; FRADKIN, A.Ye., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; GOL'DENBERG, L.G., inzhener, nauchnyy redaktor; GINZAROVA, I.L., redaktor; GLADKIKH, N.N, tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Furnaces and driers in the silicate industry] Pechi i sushila silikatnoi promyshlennosti. Izd. 2-oe, perer. Pod red. P.P.Budnikova. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit. materialam, 1956. 455 p.
(MLRA 10:3)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii nauk USSR (for Budnikov)
(Kilns) (Clay industries)
(Drying apparatus)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Thursday, September 26, 2002 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515120014-2"

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Treatment of Solid Mineral Fuels, I-12

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62545

Author: Ginzburg, D. B., Poluboyarinov, G. N.

Institution: None

Title: Present State and Development Prospects of the Technology of Solid Fuel Gasification

Original Periodical: Gazovaya prom-st', 1956, No 12-17

Abstract: Presented are considerations as to the means of development of the current gas economy and gasification of solid fuels in connection with overhauling of available gas plants, change-over in some raw material processing procedures and provision of new large output gas generators operating with steam-oxygen blowing and fluid slag removal.

Card 1/1

GINZBURG, D.B.; SHKALENKO, R.A.

Construction of a peat gas producer for large peat blocks. Gaz.prom. no.4:6-10 Ap '56. (MLRA 10:1)

(Peat) (Gas producers)

GINZBURG, D. B.

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and their Application. J-12
Glass. Ceramics. Building Materials.

Abs Jour: Referat Zh.-Kh., No 8, 1957, 27646

Author : D.B. Ginzburg.
Inst :
Title : Rational Utilization of Fuel at Gasification in Glass Factories.

Orig Pub: Legkaya promyshlennost', 1956, No 9, 6-9.

Abstract: Attention is drawn to the unsatisfactory work and state of gas works in the gas industry of the Ministry of Light Industry of RSFSR following from the bad preparation of fuel for gasification (in particular of peat) and from the out-of-date construction of gas generators at the majority of glass factories. The author recommends a series of measures for improving peat (drying) and carrying out the gasification process (application of heated blast enriched with oxygen), as well as the utilization of the gasification principle of cut peat in a boiling layer. A

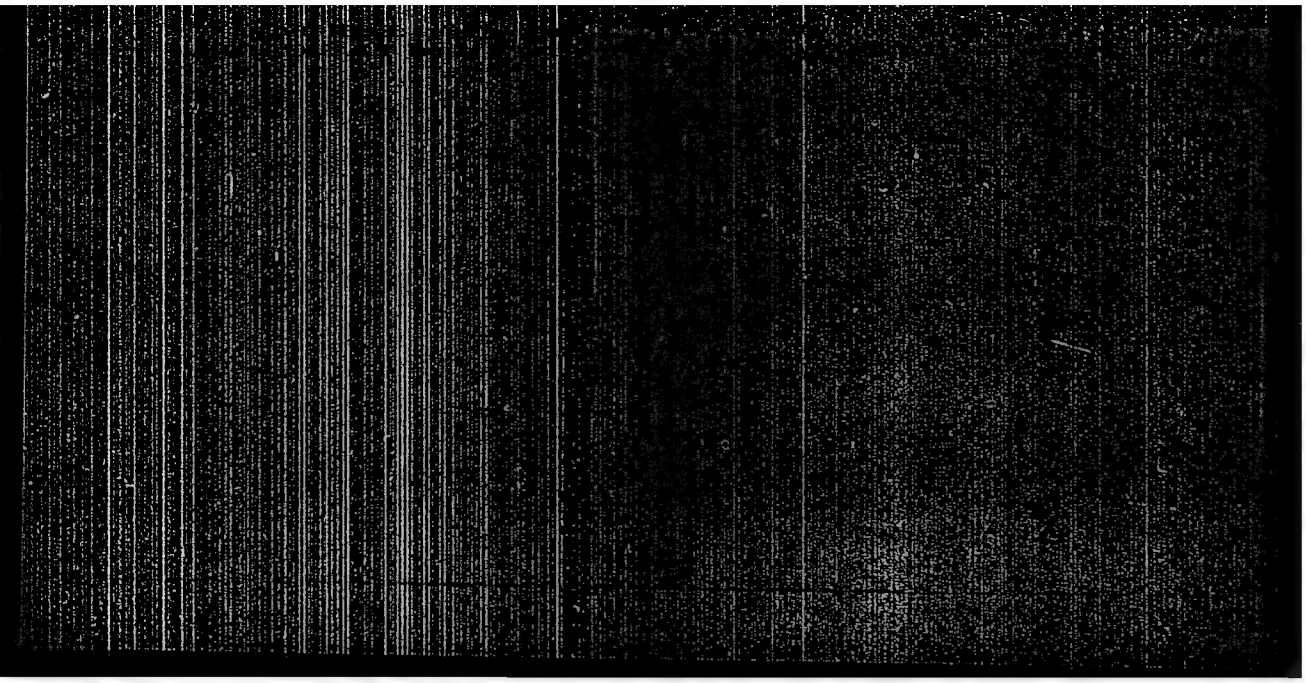
Card : 1/2

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and their Application. J-12
Glass. Ceramics. Building Materials.

Abs Jour: Referat Zh.-Kh., No 8, 1957, 27646

blueprint of a gas work with preliminary drying of peat with waste gases from glass furnaces is attached, and the author describes some technological schemes of gas works garanteeing a better utilization of the fuel at hand and the production of generator gas of higher calorie value, which will permit to raise the productivity of glass furnaces.

Card : 2/2



GINZBURG, D.B., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; KANTOROVICH, B.V., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor, redaktor; FUFRYANSKIY, N.A., doktor tekhnicheskikh nauk, professor, redaktor; RARK, S.Ye., inzhener, redaktor; POLUBOYARINOV, G.N., inzhener, redaktor; MARTYNOVA, M.P., vedushchiy redaktor; IL'IN, B.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Gasification of solid fuel; transactions of the 3rd scientific and technical conference] Gazifikatsiia tverdogo topliva; trudy tret'ei nauchno-tekhnicheskoi konferentsii. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo neftianoi i gorno-toplivnoi lit-ry, 1957. 373 p. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo energeticheskoy promyshlennosti. Moskovskoye oblastnoye pravleniye.
(Coal gasification) (Gas producers)
(Peat gasification)

11(2,7) [illegible] SOV/[illegible]

Ginzburg, D. B., Doctor of Technical Sciences

Gazifikatsiya tverdogo topliva (Gasification of Solid Fuel) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1958. 110 p. 7,000 copies printed.

Scientific Ed.: I. Ye. Zarfinkel'; Ed. of Publishing House: N. G. Bal'kevich; Tech. Eds.: T. A. Prusakova, and N. . Sidekova.

PURPOSE: This textbook is intended for operators of gas generating plants.

COVERAGE: The process of gasifying solid fuel of various types is reviewed, and various types of gas generators used for this purpose are briefly described. Comparative characteristics of solid and liquid fuels are given, along with definitions of certain terms, substances and elements and a description of the gasification process. The content of gas produced is described and different types of gas generators with their most important parts are illustrated. Different methods of scrubbing and desiccating gas, as well as certain equipment of gas mains and gas lines are [illegible]

starting, handling and cleaning gas generators is explained. The author deals also with the organization of work at gas generating stations, the wage system dating from pre-war, safety techniques. Some personalities are mentioned. There are 4 photographs.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card 4/6

Gasification of Solid Fuel AOV/3397

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (TP757.S7)

Card 6/6

TM/lsb
4-27-60

GINSBURG, D.B.; ZHEREBIN, S.I.

Effective utilization of gas in glass factories. Gaz. prom. no.3:13-18 Mr '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(Glass manufacture) (Gas as fuel)

AUTHORS: [illegible], Doctor of Technical Sciences, Mordvin, G. I.

TITLE: Rationalization of the Fuel Economy of the Gor'kiy Glass Works (**Ratsionalizatsiya** toplivnogo khozyaystva Gor'kovskogo stekol'nogo zavoda)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i Keramika, 1956, Nr 7, pp. 3-6 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Measures, the introduction of which is intended within 2 to 3 years, are investigated. The increase of the gas heating power, as well as the suspension of the conduction of the phenol containing waste waters into the river Volga are considered to be urgent. The gas heating power required for obtaining a certain output of glass mass, as well as the dependence of the efficiency of the kiln on the output of glass mass are given in figure 1. It is intended to increase the heating power of the generator gas by the addition of propane-and butane gas. Some properties of these gases are given in table 1 and are further described. The scheme of a device for the storage and transportation of a propane-butane mixture is shown in figure 2. The dependence of the gas yield and its heating power on the humidity content of peat may be seen in figure 3. The quanti-

Card 1/3

tative ratio between the propane-butane mixture and the generator gas at various schemes of gas purification and utilization of tar in dependence on the humidity content of peat and on the heating power required by the mixture is given (Figs 4 to 9). Furthermore, 4 variants of using undried gas are given and described. The possibility and suitability of the drying of peat by means of exhaust gases was found by tests carried out by the Institute of Power Engineering AS of the BSSR (AS Belorussian SSR) (I.A. Lyuboshits and I.T. El'perin/Ref 1) and by the Institute of Gas Utilization, AS USSR (A.T. Tishchenko / Ref 2). For conveying the tar to the nozzle burner, the use of an oil-pumping outfit developed by TsNIITMash (Fig 10) is considered. The construction of the nozzle burner in which the fuel is sprayed by highly calorific gas, was proposed by the metallurgists N.N. Dobrovolov and N.N. Karp (Ref 1). It is also recommended to try out the nozzle burner developed by N.A. Zakharikov and A.I. Rozhkovskiy at the Institute of Gas Utilization AS USSR (Ref 1). Concerning the heating power of peat-generator gas may be increased by the addition of a propane-butane mixture and by artificial

Rationalization of the Fuel Economy of the Gor'kiy Glass Works

SOV/72-58-7-2/19

drying. In the case of an enrichment of the gas by propane-butane and a utilization of the tar by burning in the kiln, a wet gas purification and draining of the waste waters may be dropped. The application of the heat from exhaust gases is of great importance for the drying of peat. There are 11 figures, 2 tables, and 4 Soviet references.

1. Glass--Production 2. Fuels--Costs 3. Gases--Properties

Card 3/3

11(3) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2254

Nauchno-tekhnicheskoye obshchestvo energeticheskoy promyshlennosti Moskovskoye pravleniye

Ispol'zovaniye gaza v promyshlennykh pechakh i kotel'nykh ustanovkakh g. Moskvy i Moskovskoy oblasti: materialy Moskovskogo nauchno-tekhnicheskogo soveshchaniya (Utilization of Gas in Industrial Furnaces and Boiler Units in Moscow and Moscow Oblast'; Materials of the Moscow Scientific and Technical Conference) Moscow, Gostoptekhizdat, 1959. 287 p. Errata slip inserted. 5,000 copies printed.

Ed.: B. B. Glazburg, Doctor of Technical Sciences; Exec. Ed.: N. I. Stepanchenko; Tech. Ed.: A. S. Fokeina.

PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for specialists engaged in designing and operating gas units of industrial enterprises and electric power plants.

COVERAGE: The change-over in some industrial enterprises from solid and liquid fuel to natural gas is discussed and further possibilities existing along this line are examined. Advantages of using natural gas as a source of energy are outlined. Different gas burner systems, devices for automatic control of the combustion process, structural features of furnaces operating on natural gas, gas-supply systems and the introduction of safety measures in the construction and operation of gas units are described. The book contains many diagrams of gas-supply systems and equipment. No personalities are mentioned. Each article is followed by references.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card 3/4

20(0)

AUTHOR: Ginzburg, D. B., Doctor of Technical Sciences SOV/72-59-1-5/16

TITLE: Small-Scale High-Temperature Furnace (Malogabaritnaya vysokotemperaturnaya pech')

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1959, Nr 1, pp. 1 -17 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the present paper a test furnace for research work is described which reaches temperatures of 1500 - 1750° and more, which is very important to the melting of high-melting glass and the firing of highly refractory products. It is a kerosene furnace with evaporation grates which is in use at the Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Mendeleyeva (Moscow Chemico-Technological Institute imeni Mendeleyev) and has a working volume of 0.3 m³. Figure 1 shows the furnace and figure 2 its characteristic working qualities. The results of the waste gas analysis may be seen in the table. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Mendeleyeva (Moscow Chemico-Technological Institute imeni Mendeleyev)

Card 1/1

GINZBURG, D.B.

Heat exchange in the melting tank of a glass furnace. Trudy MKHTI (MIRA 15:6)
no.27:172-196 '59.
(Glass furnaces) (Heat—Transmission)

GINZBURG, D.B.; FIGUROVSKIY, I.A.; SOBOLEVSKIY, S.I.

Efficiency promotion of the gas supply system at the Gusev Crystal Glass Works. Gaz.prom. 4 no.9:22-26 S '59.
(MIRA 12:11)
(Gusev--Glass manufacture) (Gas producers)

15(2)

AUTHORS: Ginzburg, D. B., Doctor of Technical Sciences SOV/72-59-7-9/19
Matveyev, M. A., Zherebin, S. I.

TITLE: Increase of the Working Efficiency of Glass Melting Furnaces by Sealing the Regenerative and Recuperative Systems (Povysheniye effektivnosti raboty steklovarennykh pechey putem uplotneniya regenerativnoy i rekuperativnoy sistem)

PERIODICAL: Steklo i keramika, 1959, Nr 7, pp 26 - 30 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors of this paper and I. V. Lebedev (Footnote 1) found that the air excess in the tank furnace of the Gor'kiy glassworks amounts to 15% and of the Gusevo crystal works amounts to 23%. D. B. Ginzburg, M. Ya. Magidson (Footnote 2) found in the glassworks imeni Kalinin an air excess of $\alpha = 1.2$. Therefore the authors of this paper do not agree with the statement of V. A. Krechmar and M. G. Stepanenko (Footnote 4) that the burning in the furnace in the glassworks takes place with an air excess of $\alpha = 1.5$ till 1.7. The amount of gas passing the regenerators is calculated by means of equations which are given and explained. These informations for the Gor'kiy works were published already earlier, for the Gusevo crystal works they are represented in the figure. As it may be seen from it it is possible to attain considerable savings by making

sealing tight the regenerative system of a glass melting furnace among it 5 to 6% of the fuel consumption. The authors of this paper elaborated and tested two kinds of coatings, the silicate (OZh-4)- and the magnesia coating (OM-8). Their composition, manufacturing method and properties are exactly described. The coatings OM-8 and OZh-4 proved to be the best also in the sealing of surfaces with temperatures up to 300°. On account of the experience of the Gor'kiy glassworks the coating OZh-4 can be recommended for sealing burners, regenerators and recuperators of the glass melting furnaces. There are 1 figure and 6 Soviet references.

GINZBURG, D.B., doktor tekhn.nauk

Prospects for improving glass furnaces. Zhur. VKHO 5 no. 2:214-220 '60. (MIRA 14:2)
(Glass furnaces)

GINZBURG, D.B.

Glass melting processes. Stek. i ker. 17 no.8:10-12 Ag '60.
(MIRA 13:8)
(Glass manufacture)

KITAYGORODSKIY, I.I., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; KACHALOV, N.N., prof.; VARGIN, V.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; YEVSTROP'YEV, K.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; GINZBURG, D.B., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; ASLANOVA, M.S., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; GURFINKEL', I.Ye., inzh.; ZAK, A.P., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOTLYAR, A.Ye., inzh.; PAVLUSHKIN, N.M., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; SENTYURIN, G.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; SIL'VESTROVICH, S.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; SOLINOV, F.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; SOLOMIN, N.V., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; TEMKIN, B.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; GLADYSHEVA, S.A., red. izd-va; TEMKINA, Ye.L., tekhn. red.

[Glass technology] Tekhnologiia stekla. Izd.3., perer. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1961. 622 p. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Kachalov).
(Glass manufacture)

GINZBURG, D.B., prof.; MATVEYEV, M.A., prof.

Conference on the improvement of the operational efficiency of glass furnaces. Zhur.VKHO 6 no.4:458-461 '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Glass furnaces—Congresses)

GINZBURG D.B.

GIZBURG, D.B.

Present-day practices in making producer gas and in using gas producers in the U.S.S.R. Gaz. prom. 6 no.6:33-40 '61.
(MIRA 14:9)

(Gas producers)

GINZBURG, D.B., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk

Improving the design and operation of glass-melting furnaces.
Stek. i ker. 18 no.10:12-18 O '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Glass furnaces)

[illegible] .S.

[illegible] natural gas in the glass and ceramics industries. Gaz. prom.
[illegible] 42. [illegible]

GINZBURG, D.B.; KHAZAN, Ye.A.

Effect of temperature on the intensity of glassmaking. Trudy MKHTI no.37:106-111 '62. (MIRA 16:12)

GINZBURG, D.B., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.

Improving the design of tunnel kilns. Stek. i ker. 19 no.6: 18-25 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Kilns)

GINZBURG, D.B., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; MATVEYEV, M.A., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; KUKSIN, I.I., inzh.

Rapid glass founding. Stek.i ker. 19 no.11:4-7 N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva.

(Glass manufacture)

GINZBURG, D.B., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; SVYATITSKAYA, K.P., ved. red.; YAKOVLEVA, Z.I., tekhn. red.

[Use of natural and liquefied gases] Ispol'zovanie prirodnogo i szhizhennogo gazov. Moskva, Gostoptekhizdat, 1963. 241 p. (MIRA 16:10)

(Gas burners)

GINZBURG, David Borisovich, doktor tekhn. nauk; DELIKISHKIN, Sergey Nikolayevich, kand. tekhn.nauk; KHODOROV, Yevgeniy Iosifovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; CHIZHSKIY, Anatoliy Fedorovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; BUDNIKOV, P.P., akademik, red.; DOBROKHOTOV, N.N., akademik, nauchn. red.[deceased]; KOSYAKINA, Z.K., red.; BOROVNEV, N.K., tekhn. red.

[Kilns and drying apparatus for the silicate industry] Pechi i sushilki silikatnoi promyshlennosti. [By] D.B.Ginzburg i dr. Izd.3., perer. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat, 1963. 342 p.
(MIRA 17:2)

1. Akademiya nauk Ukr. SSR (for Budnikov).

BEREZHNOY, A.I.; BRODSKIY, Yu.A.; BRONSHTEYN, Z.I.; VEYNBERG, K.L.; GALDINA, N.M.; GLETMAN, B.A.; GINZBURG, L.B.; GUTOP, V.G.; GUREVICH, L.R.; DAUVAL'TER, A.N.; YEGOROVA, L.S.; KOTLYAR, A.Ye.; KUZNAK, V.A.; MAKAROV, A.V.; POLIYAK, V.V.; POPOVA, E.N.; PRYANISHNIKOV, V.P.; SENTYURIN, G.G.; SIL'VESTROVICH, S.I., kand. tekhn. nauk, dots.; SOLOMIN, N.V.; TEMKIN, B.S.; TYKACHINSKIY, I.D.; SHIGAYEVA, V.F.; SHLAIN, I.B.; EL'KIND, G.A.[deceased]; KITAYGORODSKIY, I.I., zasl. deyatel' nauki i tekhniki RSFSR, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof., red.; GOMOZOVA, N.A., red.izd-va; KOMAROVSKAYA, L.A., tekhn. red.

[Handbook on glass manufacture] Spravochnik po proizvodstvu stekla. [By] A.I.Berezhnoi i dr. Pod red. I.I.Kitaigorodskogo i S.I.Sil'vestrovicha. Moskva, Gosstroiizdat. Vol.2. 1963. 815 p. (MIRA 16:12)

(Glass manufacture)

GINZBURG, D.B., doktor tekhn. nauk; RAPOPORT, A.Ya., inzh.

Improving the design of furnaces with necks. Stek. i ker. 20 no.8:1-7 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:11)

1. Moskovskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva (for Ginzburg).

GINZBURG, D.B., doktor tekhn. nauk; BRAGINSKIY, K.I., inzh.

"Heat exchange processes in glass furnaces" by N.A. Zakharikov.
Reviewed by D.B. Ginzburg. Stek. i ker. 20 no.12:40-42 D '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

BARENBOYM, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; GALIYEVA, T.M., inzh.; GINZBURG, D.B., prof.; GRISSIK, A.M., inzh.; ZIMIN, V.N., dots.; KUSYAK, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; RUTMAN, E.M., inzh.; KHODOROV, Ye.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; CHIZHSKIY, A.F., kand. tekhn. nauk

[Heat calculations for furnaces and dryers of the silicates industry] Teplovye raschety pechei i sushilok silikatnoi promyshlennosti. Izd.2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1964. 495 p. (MIRA 17:12)

GINZBURG, D.G.

Review of the book by G.N.Rovinskii and others "Cold pressing in machine construction". Avt. i trakt. prom. no.11:31-32 N '55. (MLRA 9:2)

1.Gor'kovskiy filial Gipreavtoprema.
(Sheet metal work)

GINZBURG, D.G.

Waste products in metal pressing: recovery and utilization. Avt. i trakt.prom. no.8:29-33 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Gor'kovskiy filial Giproavtoproma.
(Sheet-metal work) (Waste products)

GINZBURG, D.O.

Designing cold stamping plants. Avt. i trakt. prom. no.9:37-39 S '56.
(MLRA 9:11)

1. Gor'kovskiy filial Giproavtoprom.
(Sheet-metal work) (Automobile industry)

GINZBURG, D.G.

Organizing the conveying and intermediate storage of parts in automobile body pressing shops. Avt.i trakt.prom. no.9:32-36 S '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Gor'kovskiy filial Giproavtoproma.
(Automobiles--Bodies) (Sheet-metal work)

Card 1/1

1. Automobile Industry-Production methods

GINZBURG, D.G.

New body-stamping shops (from foreign publications). Kuz.-shtam. proiz. 1 no.7:29-33 Jl '59. (MIRA 12:10)
(Sheet-metal work) (Automobile industry)

GRIFFITH, D. T.

Goriaev, A. I. and Zinzin, I.M. "Direct transformation of coals into sodium hydrosulfite by the action of water vapor", Trudy Vsesoyuz. in-ta sinteza iskop-sli, Vol. V, 1958, 229-232, - Biblio : 12 items.

SO: U-3 31, 1. Sept. 59, (Letopis 'Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 2, 1959).

GINZBURG, D. M.

USSR/Chemistry - Soda Production FD 175

Card 1/1

Author : Mikhaylov, F. K. Cand Tech Sci; Ginzburg, D. M. Cand Chem Sci; and N. I. Tsofin

Title : The heat conductivity of carbonate rocks and of calcium oxide in lumps

Periodical : Khim. prom. 3, 44-46 (172-174), April-May 1954.

Abstract : The average heat conductivities of samples of chalk, limestone, and calcium oxide from chalk used at USSR soda plants have been determined. Formulas for the calculation of the true heat conductivities of these samples are given. These formulas can be used for samples of the materials investigated derived from other deposits, if the volumetric weights are close. The temperature conductivities of the 3 materials have been computed. Illustrated by 3 figures. Data are listed in 4 tables. 7 USSR references are appended, 2 of them to foreign books translated into Russian.

Institution : All-Union Institute of the Soda Industry

GINZBURG, D. M.

USSR/ Physical Chemistry - Thermodynamics. Thermochemistry. B-8
Equilibrium. Physicochemical Analysis. Phase Transitions.

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 3, 1957, 7441

Author : Ginzburg, D.M.
Inst : Institute of the Soda Industry
Title : On the Thermodynamic Properties of the Carbonates and Oxides of Calcium and Magnesium

Orig Pub : Tr. Vses. in-ta sodovoy prom-sti, 1955, Vol 8, 103-108

Abstract : A critical discussion is given of the literature data concerning the heat effects during the thermal decomposition reactions of $CaCO_3$ and $MgCo_3$. The most reliable values for ΔH^o, ΔZ^o, S^o, and S^o for $CaCO_3$, CaO, $MgCO_3$, and MgO are tabulated.

Card 1/1

Category : USSR/Atomic and Molecular Physics - Statistical physics. Thermodynamics S-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957, No 854

Author : Ginzburg, D.M.

Title : On the Thermodynamic Characteristic of NaOH, Na_2CO_3, and Na_2SO_4 at High Temperatures.

Orig Pub : Zh. obshch. khimii, 1956, 26, No 4, 968-970

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

POPOV-GINZBURG, D.M.

USSR/Thermocynamics - Thermochemistry. Equilibria.
Physical-Chemical Analysis. Phase Transitions. B-8

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 6, 1957, 18443

Author : M.M. Popov, D.M. Ginzburg.
Title : Specific Heat of Na_2CO_3, Na_2SO_4 and NaOH at High Temperatures.

Orig Pub : Zh. obshch. khimii, 1956, 26, No 4, 971-980

Abstract : The mean specific heat of chemically pure Na_2CO_3 (within the range from 20 to 1106.6°), Na_2SO_4 (within the range from 20 to 1017.1°), and NaOH (within the range from 20 to 742.8°) containing 98.79% of NaOH, 1.2% of Na_2CO_3 and 0.01% of impurities was measured by the method of mixing in a massive calorimeter. Equations are given for the computation of the mean and true heat capacity (specific and molar) of these substances. The melting heat of Na_2CO_3, Na_2SO_4 and NaOH were computed and they proved to be -7303, -5770 and -1629.3 cal/mol

Card 1/2

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1957, Nr 6, p 29 (USSR) SOV/137-57-6-9526

AUTHORS: Novakovskiy, M.S., Ginzburg, D.M., Ponirovskaya, L.I.

TITLE: The Solid-phase Reaction Between Calcium Oxide and Aluminum Oxide (O vzaimodeystvii okisi kal'tsiya s okis'yu alyuminiya v tverdoy faze)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. Khar'kovsk. un-t, 1956, Nr 71, pp 103-106

ABSTRACT: A thermodynamic analysis is made of the reactions of formation of $CaO \cdot Al_2O_3$, $2CaO \cdot Al_2O_3$ and $3CaO \cdot Al_2O_3$ from $CaO + Al_2O_3$ in the solid phase. As temperature rises, the first to form is $CaO \cdot Al_2O_3$, followed by enlargement of the crystals and an increase in the amount of compound. When the crystals attain a given size, the formation of a new compound (apparently $5CaO \cdot Al_2O_3$) begins. However, at all temperatures, the end product of the reaction of CaO and Al_2O_3 is $3CaO \cdot Al_2O_3$.

S.G.

Card 1/1